

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE
AND
ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND
UPPER NORWOOD, LONDON

Patron

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Vice-Patrons

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

President

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Office.

28 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE.

1875-6

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INFORMATION FOR INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer and by the Secretary, at the Office. Also by the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co., 54 Lombard Street, E.C., and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.

Post Office Orders may be made payable at the General Post Office.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be crossed, and may be drawn in favour of the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

Annual Subscribers are respectfully informed that their Subscriptions become due on the First of January, and that the payment of the same as early as possible would greatly assist the Committee of Management.

A form of Bequest, recommended to those who may be disposed to assist the Institution by Will, may be found on the inside of the cover of this Report.

The Principal of the College and the Secretary will be happy to furnish further information, and to forward copies of this Report, and various papers, to all who desire details regarding the work of the College, or who may be willing to assist in bringing its claims under the notice of the Public.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE

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Academy of Music for the Blind.

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VICE-PATRONS.

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PRESIDENT.

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OFFICE.—28 MOUNT STREET, GROVENOR SQUARE.

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Hon. Treasurer—JOSEPH SEWELL, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—JOHN DUFFIELD, Esq., Essex Street.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers and Hon. Secretaries of the above Committees to assist eligible blind youths from their respective localities to obtain an education at the College.

REPORT.

1875-6.

IN presenting their third Annual Report to the Public, the Committee think it advisable again to state briefly the object of the work which they have undertaken.

The Normal College was established at Upper Norwood in 1872, in order to meet a clearly recognised want in connection with the intellectual and higher musical education of the Blind in this country.

Although the number of this class in the United Kingdom is so large, estimated at 30,000 persons, very few have ever received that special education and training which would enable them to maintain themselves.

During many years past a considerable number have been afforded more or less elementary instruction, and have also been taught a few simple handicrafts, such as the making of brushes, mats, baskets, &c.; but those who have been thus trained have, with very few exceptions, remained in need of assistance during their whole life, and the great majority of the entire class throughout the country are now dependent upon the rates, or upon public or private charity.

Such was formerly the condition of the Blind in

other countries; but in recent years, especially in France and America, much attention has been given to the general and musical education and training of the Blind. Numerous improved appliances and methods of instruction have been adopted, and a large proportion of the pupils educated in the leading institutions of those countries have been enabled in after-life to fully support themselves by various pursuits, and in some cases to earn good incomes, especially as organists, pianists, teachers of music, and pianoforte tuners.*

Wherever the Blind have enjoyed the advantages of a thorough musical combined with a sound general education, experience has shown that the art of music in its various branches affords by far the most remunerative occupation open to them.

In view of the successful results of the improved education of the Blind on the Continent and in America, it has been long felt that if the Blind of this country were afforded similar advantages the results would be no less satisfactory.

The friends and subscribers to the College are aware of the encouraging progress of the Institution up to the date of the last Report. The Committee are glad to state that highly satisfactory results continue to be realised, notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which the work has been carried on, in consequence of the unfinished state of the buildings and the absence of many necessary appliances.

* See pages 16 and 17.

During the past year an additional number of pupils have completed their course of instruction, and are now well employed in different parts of the country. A detailed account of their success and further interesting information concerning the work of the College generally will be found in the appended Report of the Principal, and in the reports of recent examinations conducted by well known authorities.*

The College has now passed the experimental stage; its progress and results have fully justified the expectations that were formed at the commencement of the undertaking, and there is no longer room for doubt that the Institution, when fully completed and equipped in its several departments, will accomplish the same useful results, both in the interests of the Blind and of society at large, that have so long been obtained by similar institutions in France and America.

The Committee therefore feel it incumbent upon them to make a further, and they trust a final effort to place the College upon a satisfactory working basis. At the outset it was estimated that about £25,000 would be required to complete the Institution, and to make the arrangements necessary for carrying out the work in the most economical and effective manner.

Up to the date of the last Report the sum of £10,100 had been received for the Foundation, Building, and Outfit Fund; and during the past year, through the liberality of the Duke of Westminster (President of the College), Mr. Henry Gardner, Mr.

* See pages 20 and 26.

T. J. Phillips Jodrell, and others, the further sum of £5,855 has been subscribed for the same purpose.

Funds are now urgently needed to complete the internal arrangements of the class and practising-rooms of the musieal department, and of the youths' and boys' dormitories, to provide the necessary furniture and fixtures, and also an adequate equipment of the various kinds of musieal instruments, and the special and costly apparatus and appliances which are essential to the thorough instruction and training of the Blind. Until these are duly provided the whole work of the Institution, and especially that of the higher departments, can only be carried on as hitherto under the greatest difficulties, and it is impossible to afford the pupils many advantages which are important to their future success.

It should also be borne in mind that until the Institution is completed, its usefulness must necessarily be greatly curtailed; for, if the College were fully equipped and furnished the work could be carried out on a scale which would allow double the number of pupils to be received.

Another important consideration is that the expenses of the establishment at present are proportionally much heavier than if the number of inmates were greater. The annual outlay under several heads would not, indeed, be materially increased if nearly double the number of pupils could be admitted. Numerous eligible candidates are now anxiously waiting for admission, and many of them, if not soon received, will pass the age for effective training.

and thus lose their opportunity for life of rising out of the helpless and dependent class.

In view of these important considerations, the Committee earnestly appeal to the public to assist them to place the Institution upon a thorough working basis, and thus enable them effectually to carry out the work undertaken.*

The friends of the Blind in several large towns in the north and west of England, and in Scotland, have formed local Committees in order to assist eligible candidates from their respective localities to obtain an education at the College, by means of Scholarships subscribed for their benefit.†

One of the most suitable methods of assisting the youthful Blind, and one which the Committee trust will especially commend itself to the benevolent, is by the formation of permanent or temporary Scholarships in connection with the College.

Assistance is needed not merely for those who are entirely destitute. There are many cases among the respectable class of youthful Blind in which Scholarships of from £20 to £40 are essential to their

* Further information as to the importance of immediately completing the arrangements necessary for effectually carrying out the work in its different departments will be found in the Report of the Principle, page 23.

† A list of the Committees already formed, with the names and addresses of the Hon. Secretaries, may be found on the sixth page of this Report, and it is suggested that the charitable who may be willing to aid any eligible candidates living in or near a locality in which a Committee of the College has been formed should communicate with such Committee.

obtaining a proper education. Professional men of limited means, and widows in particular, who vainly endeavour to properly educate their children at home, can accept this form of benefaction, which brings with it an honourable distinction, while they naturally shrink from soliciting aid from, or obtruding their children's wants upon the notice of others.

In view of the generally satisfactory progress of the pupils, and of the marked success of those who, having finished their course and obtained certificates, are already fully supporting themselves, many young persons of promising ability in London and in all parts of the country are now anxious to obtain the special education and training afforded at the College. The Committee therefore appeal earnestly to the country to enable them to receive and train for self-support these young persons.

They will feel thankful to receive contributions for this purpose in either of the following forms:—

1st. Annual Subscriptions.

2nd. Subscriptions for temporary Scholarships from *two to five years* of £10 to £50 per annum.

3rd. Contributions to establish and endow permanent Scholarships of the annual value of £10 to £50.

Contributors to the Scholarship Fund will be entitled to recommend candidates for admission to the College, subject to the rules of the Committee, which provide especially that no candidate shall be received as a pupil who does not, in the opinion of the

Principal, show sufficient ability to justify the expectation that he or she can, by instruction, be qualified for self-support.

It is intended that concerts shall be given from time to time by the advanced pupils of the College, under the auspices and with the assistance of a number of eminent musicians and artists, who have, in the kindest manner, offered their co-operation. To these concerts contributors to the Fund will be entitled to receive cards of admission on application at the Office or the College.

The Committee in conclusion have to express their obligation to those who have materially contributed to raise funds during the past year. To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and to Earl Dudley, they have been indebted for the opportunity of giving two concerts from which considerable benefit was derived.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND
ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.
April 11, 1876.

PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1875.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following Report for the year ending December 31, 1875.

Health.

Although the Blind, as a class, are less vigorous than the Sighted, Local Committees, parents, and friends of the pupils, have generally been so urgent to have them complete their course in the very shortest time possible, that we have been compelled in many cases to press them to the utmost. Nevertheless, during the year, we have had but few cases of even slight indisposition, and not one of severe illness. This is due to the healthy situation, simple and nutritious diet, physical training, outdoor exercise, regular bathing, and excellent medical supervision.

School Department.

We begin and close each day with simple devotional services. The recitations and lessons, with the exception of pianoforte classes, continue forty-five

minutes—fifteen minutes of each hour being devoted to recreation.

Each pupil is also required to spend an hour in the gymnasium for special gymnastic training.

Classes have received instruction in reading, writing,* spelling, defining, Bible history, English grammar, analysis, elocution, objects, natural history, political and physical geography, physiology, natural philosophy, arithmetic, and geometry.

In the evening, all the pupils are required to listen to well-selected historical and general reading, and for this purpose they are arranged in classes, according to age and ability.

Musical Department.

The principal teacher of the pianoforte having been compelled to resign on account of ill-health, Mr. F. Hartvigson was appointed to fill the vacancy. As Mr. Hartvigson is an artist, as well as an able and successful teacher, his regular pianoforte recitals are of the greatest value to our pupils. He is not only playing, but carefully analysing all the most useful works for the piano. Mr. E. J. Hopkins (Organist to the Temple) has been appointed as Professor of the Organ and Harmony, while Mr. J. Q. Wetherbee still continues as Master of the Vocal Department. Several of our most advanced female pupils have been successfully employed during the past year as pupil-teachers.

* A description of the type-writer, a machine with which the blind can write with great facility, will be found in the Appendix, p. 50.

In the early part of the winter, Herr Ernst Pauer kindly offered to give us a course of lectures on the History of Music, and Musical Composers. They were most instructive, and were highly appreciated by our pupils. Our best thanks are due to Herr Pauer for his liberality.

As the higher musical education of the Blind is of such practical importance, I would gladly treat the subject in all its branches, but this would carry us far beyond the limits of the present report. It will, therefore, only be possible to touch upon a few essential points. In the institutions of all countries, the Blind receive more or less musical instruction, but in the majority of cases, especially in this country, it has not been taught in that comprehensive manner which is essential to make it of practical value to them.

Eminent authorities have estimated, that not more than one per cent. of the educated Blind in the United Kingdom have ever been qualified to earn their living by the profession of music.

‘In Paris about 60 per cent. of the pupils educated at the Institution for the Blind follow the profession of music, of whom about one-half, or 30 per cent. are successful pianoforte tuners. £80, £120, and £150 a year are by no means unusual incomes of the tuners who graduate at the Paris institution.’ The principal American institutions have also achieved great success. Both male and female graduates earn excellent incomes as teachers, tuners, and organists. They claim a higher percentage of success than

the Institution of Paris. The late Dr. S. G. Howe, so long the director of the well-known Perkins Institution, Boston, U.S., in a recent report, stated that at least 75 per cent. of all the pupils of that institution had become independent men and women, taking their part with their fellows in the busy world.

The practical success of the higher musical education at the Perkins Institution for the Blind began by an experiment made in 1858. By special arrangement I formed a select class of twenty pupils, who were carefully trained according to the principles set forth in this report. All of the twenty were qualified for self-maintenance; nineteen of them have been most successful, they have not only earned a competent support, but from year to year have been able to lay aside very considerable sums. During my recent visit in America, one of the girls informed me that she had purchased a house which was let to good advantage, another had 2,000 dollars in the bank; all the girls were holding good positions, and some of the young men had accumulated 4,000, 5,000 and even 6,000 dollars.

Many other institutions, as those of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, &c., claim that their success is fully equal to that of Boston.

Dr. Howe also says, in his Report of 1867: 'Music is the largest single field now open to the Blind for remunerative employment. From year to year it is growing larger, and the public

are feeling more and more confidence in the ability of our pupils.' Is it not therefore clearly our duty to afford the Blind a comprehensive musical education, based upon a thorough intellectual training? By a thorough training we do not mean simply general intelligence. The mind must be disciplined and under control. The powers of analysis must be developed to the utmost. Before a blind child begins the study of music, his mind should be thoroughly awakened. We must not only teach him to read and write, but make him think for himself. Object-teaching is especially adapted to the wants of the Blind. For example, let an orange be taken as the subject. The pupils must first carefully examine it, then separate it into its various parts, naming and describing each as they proceed: the peel, rind of the peel, white of the peel, juice, pulp, seeds, eye, divisions, membrane, inside, outside, &c. They must also be made to discover its qualities. It is in the form of a ball, rough on the outside. The pulp is juicy, soft, cooling, sweet when ripe, &c. The teacher will then tell how and where the orange grows, requiring the pupils to point out the various countries on an embossed globe, to give the climate and other geographical facts, and finally lead them on to a useful lesson on various practical subjects. Arithmetic, grammar, geography—in a word, all the various branches of a general education—must be taught in the same way. Thus the child's mind will be opened and exercised, he will be led to think for himself, and education will become a living principle, a

drawing forth of ideas rather than a pouring in of facts.

In teaching music also, the same analysing process must be pursued. In his very first lesson the child must be taught how to think as well as feel music, then each phrase, each section, each period will soon be made to unfold to him its hidden treasure.

If the Blind are thus thoroughly trained intellectually as well as musically, they will be able to compete successfully with others in the open market.

Is it unreasonable to ask for such culture for the Blind? The founders and friends of the new National Training School for Music in connection with the Royal Albert Hall are successfully establishing a large number of scholarships for sighted persons for a period of five years, and although the pupils pursue only a musical course, the charge in all cases is £40 per annum, exclusive of board and lodging. I rejoice that this National School of Art has been established, but will this nation be less willing to afford similar advantages to her blind children?

Tuning Department.

To enable the Blind to become efficient pianoforte tuners, it is absolutely essential that they should work a number of hours daily, under suitable tuition, for a period of at least three years.

A few are able to succeed in a shorter time, but these are exceptions.

The urgency of friends, and the want of means often present the strongest inducements to depart

from the rule requiring thorough preparation. The friends of a pupil can always give potent reasons why his circumstances should be considered exceptional; but in granting certificates, we must only be governed by the report of disinterested authorities who examine the work.

Not only the friends of the Blind, but the Blind themselves, must remember that their cause has suffered through inefficient blind persons seeking employment, by working upon the sympathies of the public. During the past year, a number of the most advanced pupils of this department have been tuning in some of the leading pianoforte manufactories, and in every instance their work has given satisfaction.

Admission and Discharge of Pupils.

During the year thirty-one candidates were admitted on trial, of whom twenty-three became permanent pupils. Sixteen pupils who were admitted previous to January 1st, 1875, have left the College; five from various causes, six were satisfied that they were able to take care of themselves, and five completed their course of study and obtained certificates as efficient pianoforte tuners.

Employment of Pupils.

During the year nine of our pupils have successfully established themselves in business in different parts of the country. Two are earning about twenty shillings per week, one twenty-five, one thirty, one about fifty, and one averages over sixty shillings per week.

The others, who have commenced more recently, are forming private connections; their business is increasing, and they consider their prospects good.

The following extracts from letters in regard to the employment of some of our old pupils will be interesting:—

February 22, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that I am doing better than when I wrote to you last. My receipts the last quarter show an increase of more than double the first quarter.

I remain, yours,

A. C. B.

February 21, 1876.

Dear Mr. Campbell,—William Warner tells me he has derived the greatest benefit by the instruction which he received at the Normal College. I have also heard, from those who employ him, that his tuning gives perfect satisfaction, and this I have heard from good judges.

Faithfully yours,

E. M. D.

February 14, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your note, I am happy to state that my son has so far benefited by the excellent instruction he received at the Institution over which you preside as to be able to fill a situation in Mr. Fryer's establishment in Dumfries, which situation he now holds, and is able to earn a comfortable living.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, and deepest gratitude for benefits conferred on John,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McL.

February 12, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I have at present twelve pupils, and a tuning connection of about £30 a year. In addition to this I have my choir, by whose aid I have given three concerts, and hope to give three more before the season is past.

I gave one about a month ago at Brixham, eighty miles from here, and made £22. The result of the concert is that I shall visit Brixham once a week for the purpose of holding a singing class and playing an organ on Sunday, returning home Monday morning.

Yours very truly,

C. H. H.

February 24, 1876.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, we are very glad to be able to give you an entirely satisfactory account. McDonald has now been with us six months, during which time his general conduct and ability have been all that we could wish.

Yours obediently,

R. J. & R. ADAMS,

Pianoforte Dealers, Glasgow.

By Easter we shall have three, and by Midsummer six other pupils, who will be more thoroughly prepared than any we have hitherto sent out.

One of our pupils, who was beyond a suitable age when admitted, has proved a failure; the success of two others is somewhat doubtful—one from the same cause, the other from the want of character rather than the lack of ability.

In every legitimate case, however, the result has been so satisfactory that all must acknowledge the importance of the work undertaken by the College.

If the benevolent public will only supply the means, we can, beyond all doubt, train and educate a large number of the poor and deserving Blind to become active and useful members of society, who would otherwise be compelled to depend upon charitable support. When we consider the cost to the public of supporting unproductive members of the community during their whole life, and remember

the prolonged misery of a helpless, uneducated blind person, doomed to mental as well as physical darkness, it must surely be a privilege and a pleasure to philanthropic persons to assist in such an excellent work.

REMARKS ON OUR PRESENT POSITION.

A brief examination of our position, will suffice to show the great importance of the immediate completion of the undertaking.

The College, it must be remembered, is a mixed school, in which the age of the scholars varies from quite young children to young men and women, and ample provision for the due separation of the sexes is, of course, desirable and necessary.

Although the School is specially designed for the deserving poor among the Blind, many of the better classes are desirous of educating their children at the College, and were our arrangements complete, the funds from this source would materially aid in making the School self-supporting.

The College comprises three distinct departments: that of general instruction, the science and practice of music, and pianoforte tuning; each of these requiring special teachers, special apparatus, and separate rooms for working. The whole forms, it must be evident, a very complex system; nevertheless, with the completion of those arrangements which have been carefully planned for the purpose, it could be made to work with the utmost smoothness and precision. On the other hand, so long as the arrangements are

incomplete, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance, there will be constant cause for the most serious anxiety, and, under such circumstances, the results obtained must needs be far below what we could wish.

THE TRAINING OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

As we have so many inquiries with regard to the best method of training young blind children, I take this opportunity to offer a few suggestions.

The blind are often injured, and their capacity much impaired, some of them even ruined for life, through the ignorance and mistaken kindness of their friends during early childhood.

The following maxims will assist us:—

1st. It is clearly obligatory upon all persons, whether sighted, blind, or deaf and dumb, to endeavour to make the best use of whatever powers God has given them.

2nd. It is the object of all true education to call into action the moral, mental, and physical faculties.

3rd. To develop a true and harmonious character, we must give careful attention to the smallest details.

4th. The education of blind children should commence as soon as they can understand that their actions please or displease those who love them.

Instead of being indulged, they should be subjected to a more careful and stricter discipline than other children. They should be taught how to dress, wash, and feed themselves. Many parents allow them to use their fingers at the table, or at best give them a spoon; this is the greatest possible mistake. They will be spared much mortification during their whole life, if they are early taught, in the most particular manner, how to use their knife and fork.

In those things in which they will naturally be awkward, let them have a few minutes every day for special instruction. They should never be allowed to make their blindness an excuse for inattention to the ordinary requirements of society.

The kind hearted mother will confer a blessing on her blind child, by training it to be useful. It will be easier for her to go for her work-basket, newspaper, or book, than to direct the little one where to feel for them; but let her persevere in this, and patience will have its reward.

When it has playthings, those only should be selected which will either require the exercise of thought, or tend to develop dexterity in the use of the fingers.

Instead of lavishing upon the child sugarplums and sweetmeats, let him be entrusted with a box of simple tools; provide nails, tacks, and pieces of wood, and encourage him to attempt to make little articles, such as boxes, toys, &c.; give him a shovel and spade, or if these cannot be had, a sharp stick, and when the weather is suitable, send him into the garden or yard to dig and play.

I have known a blind child who constructed mountain ranges, mud forts, cottages—in fact, a whole village, with a church, shops, and ordinary houses; even modelled men and women, invited them to a party, and treated them to mud pies and cakes.

Blind children should not only be encouraged, but taught how to sow seeds and cultivate flowers. They should run, jump, turn somersaults, play leap-frog, and join in all games with their brothers and sisters—in fact, be encouraged in every kind of activity. If opportunities are favourable, climbing, running, swimming, rowing, skating, and many other athletic sports should be among their early accomplishments.

HABITS OF OBSERVATION AND ATTENTION.

The perceptive faculties should be carefully cultivated. This may be done in various ways.

Interest the child, not only in the purchase of his own clothing, but also in that of other members of the family. When he has learned to distinguish between woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, he will very soon recognise the slightest difference in the quality of cloth and other articles. When a suit or dress has to be purchased, let him carefully examine various samples; tell him the price of each, and point out their good and bad qualities.

When walking with them, we should speak of everything we see, and, when convenient, place their hands upon whatever interests them.

Any object will do for a lesson—a fountain, a sign, a tree, a bird, a horse, beautiful fleecy clouds, the gathering storm, the returning sunshine, the springing grass, or the opening flowers; all will furnish topics for the most interesting stories to the little blind listener, who can only measure the length of his arm about him.

When my eldest son began to talk, I was much astonished to

find an unknown world of beauty in my own yard, garden, and most familiar walks. As I carried him upon my arm, he was constantly exclaiming, in his own childish way, about all he saw. In his inquiries for information he became my greatest teacher, and awakened in my mind an unbounded love and admiration for the beauties of nature.

If the friends of blind children will but imitate this little child-teacher, every flower that stars the ground, and every star that flowers the heavens, can be made to blossom and twinkle in their minds, unfolding in the expanding soul, more and more beautiful conceptions of the goodness, power, and wisdom of God.

Respectfully submitted.

F. J. CAMPBELL,
(Principal.)

The following are Reports of recent Examinations conducted by Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C. :—

2 Manchester Square, W. :

April 10, 1876.

My dear Sir,—I was very much gratified when, on Tuesday last, I had the first opportunity of visiting your excellent Institution.

I had already admired the very remarkable performance of the College pupils at Dudley House last season; but, hearing them individually, I was struck by the unquestionable talent they displayed, and by their surprising musical dispositions, which, under your masterly guidance, and the careful instruction of your able teachers, cannot fail to secure even more successful results than those already obtained.

Whether in the modest and rather timid execution of the Sonatinas by Kuhlau and Beethoven by the young children, or the more ambitious efforts of the older pupils in larger works, as the Sonata in C by Mozart, or the Rondo in G by Beethoven, the feeling for rhythm and accent, the *right musical understanding*, were manifest. The performance of Chopin's difficult Polonaise in C sharp minor quite surprised me by its vigour and delicacy.

The singing of the young ladies in Mr. Wetherbee's class did infinite credit to their clever and painstaking professor. Reissiger's Anthem, and part songs by Mendelssohn, Kreutzer, and others, if perhaps deficient in light and shade, left scarcely anything to desire

with regard to intonation and correct enunciation of the words. The ingenious method practised in the tuning department interested me to the highest degree, and the favourable impression I carried from the Academy of Music for the Blind will not easily be forgotten. The importance of this really wonderful movement in favour of a class which hitherto had been considered as a heavy burden on the public, and as one whose infirmity rendered it unfit for anything else than handiwork of the simplest description, cannot be overrated.

Under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Westminster, aided by the untiring zeal of the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and other active friends of the Blind, supported by the sympathies of the whole nation—beginning with the Royal family and extending to the humblest cottage—the College *must* ultimately prove a great success.

Let me thank you for your kindness and courtesy, for *all* you have been instrumental in carrying out by your indefatigable energy and talent with your interesting pupils, and believe me—

Most sincerely yours,

JULIUS BENEDICT.

F. J. Campbell, Esq.

Crystal Palace Science and Art Department.

April 6, 1876.

My dear Sir,—I have pleasure in complying with your request that I should state the impression made on me by the classes of the Royal Normal College for the Blind at Upper Norwood, of which you are Principal. A temporary residence at Norwood has enabled me (through your kindness) to be present on several occasions at classes in which the ordinary teaching given in the College was going on. I have thus had the opportunity of forming an opinion as to the quality of that teaching, and the progress of the pupils in grammar, geography, natural history, study of objects, history, and elocution. I was also present at several musical classes, but of these I am not competent to judge. I may say, however, that the singing seemed to me singularly interesting and pathetic.

Of the other classes above named I can speak in very high terms. I have seldom known even sighted students of the class and age of those of your College who showed so thorough a mastery of what they had learned. They had evidently been taught to think and reason, and not to be content until they thoroughly understood what they were reading or hearing about.

I look for great results from your success, and hope and believe that your example will raise the standard and methods of education of the Blind through the whole kingdom.

I am, with much respect,

Very truly yours,

THOS. HUGHES.

F. J. Campbell, Esq.

REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS HELD IN 1875.

January 23, 1875.

Having carefully examined the students of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, I have much pleasure in vouching for the thorough soundness and excellence of the musical training they receive. In no case could I trace any leaning to that short and easy method which offers such temptations to teachers of the blind of cultivating the peculiar aptness of the ear without explaining the principles of the art.

The vocal practice I found to be systematic, and carefully attended to. The piano-playing was excellent, and the players, even to the youngest, were able to describe, as if the book were open before them, the whole notation of the music played. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this method, because by it alone can the blind become teachers of those who see.

The models of the various component parts of a pianoforte, in the department set aside for the training of tuners, pleased me very much, and I am not surprised to hear that some of the students of the College are already earning their living as thoroughly competent tuners.

Although hardly in my province, I cannot help saying that the same excellence which the system of musical teaching exhibited was traceable in all other branches of study, and it is quite certain that a good general education will make a man a better musician than he can possibly be if his mental development is narrowed within the limits of his special study.

I say with the utmost confidence that the Normal College is doing a great work, and deserves warm support.

(Signed)

JOHN STAINER, M.A., Mus. Doc.,

Sometime Examiner for Musical Degrees in the University of Oxford, and Examiner in Music for the Oxford Local Examinations.

Education Department,
Council Office, Whitehall :

January 23, 1875.

I have been present at two lectures on subjects selected by myself—the one Grammar, the other Geometry—with a view to test the efficiency of the instruction given by the ordinary teachers of the College, and I have again, as on a former occasion, been amazed at the thoroughness of the methods and the success of the teaching generally.

I am confirmed in my impression that in this College, if nowhere else, the difficulties which are generally supposed to attend all attempts to cultivate the minds of blind persons are entirely overcome, and that this may fairly be recommended as a model for all institutions in this country which have for their object not merely to teach the Blind to read the Bible and to make mats and baskets, but to generally educate them as well as to specially instruct them in the one subject in which they might be expected to equal if not surpass sighted persons—that of music.

(Signed)

J. RICE BYRNE,

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS

AND THE

INTERNAL CONDUCT OF THE COLLEGE.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind is open to pupils of both sexes from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The College is a Charitable Institution, specially designed to benefit the Blind who are unable to provide for their own education. It is open, however, to the young of every class, but only those will be received as pupils, who, in the opinion of the Principal, show sufficient ability to make it probable that by instruction they can be rendered capable of self-support.

As without previous trial it would in many cases be difficult to determine whether an applicant for admission has sufficient capacity for the kind of education given at the College, candidates will first be received as *probationers* for a term of three months or less. If, at the end of that period, they are found to possess adequate ability, they may become permanent pupils.

With a view to adapting the methods of instruction to pupils of different ages and capacities, the following classification has been adopted, viz.:—

- A.—The Elementary Section, the instruction in which is designed especially for children from seven to nine years of age.
- B.—The Intermediate, for pupils from nine to twelve years of age.
- C.—The Junior, for pupils from twelve to fifteen years of age.
- D.—The Senior, for pupils from fifteen to twenty-one years of age.

Exceptional cases over twenty-one years of age can only be admitted by special vote of the Committee.

The admission of a Pupil will in every case be contingent on a satisfactory report from a qualified medical practitioner, and on an engagement being signed, in the prescribed form, by two householders, or other responsible parties, for his or her removal whenever required by the Committee, and to pay the expenses of such removal, and in case of death all funeral expenses.

Forms of Engagements, and all particulars as to conditions, can be obtained on application to the Principal, at the College, or to the Secretary, at the Office.

The College embraces three distinct departments:—

- 1.—General Education.
- 2.—The Science and Practice of Music.
- 3.—Pianoforte Tuning.

In every department the instruction is directed to the practical end of preparing the Blind for self-maintenance.

The department of General Education embraces all the ordinary branches of a sound English education.

Special care is bestowed on the intellectual training of the pupils, for experience has shown that in order to qualify the Blind for self-support, it is essential to afford them a thorough *general* as well as musical education.

In the Musical department, both vocal and instrumental instruction is given according to the improved methods which have been employed during late years with marked success in the leading institutions of France and America.

This department embraces the culture of the voice, the study of the piano, organ, and other solo instruments, harmony, counterpoint, composition, the history of music, and the art of teaching.

In the department for training the pupils in the art of regulating and tuning pianos, pupils are instructed who have passed the age at which they might have become qualified for remunerative employment in other departments. Though a superficial knowledge of the art of tuning may be readily acquired by those deprived of sight, a prolonged course of careful training is necessary in order to enable them to become thoroughly successful.

Special care also is bestowed on the physical training of the pupils, and they are required to take frequent indoor and outdoor exercise ; for this purpose suitable play-grounds, gymnastic apparatus, and other appliances are provided.

The daily work of the College is opened and closed with Prayer, Scripture, and Singing, and careful attention is given to the moral training and to the religious instruction of the pupils. There being places of worship of the leading denominations in the immediate neighbourhood of the College, each pupil regularly attends the church or chapel and bible-classes preferred by his parents or guardians.

The happy home life of the College deserves especial mention ; the pupils are arranged so as to form a society of families, in which the teachers are, by their personal influence, constantly cultivating the manners of the pupils, calling out their affections, and raising the whole tone of their character.

It is a primary aim of the Principal, the Lady Superintendent, and their staff of teachers, not merely to train the musical and intellectual capabilities of their pupils, but to develop all the powers essential to active, useful, and happy manhood. There is an object in all that they do ; even the games in the playground are carefully studied, with a view to promote health, activity, and independence. The first effort is to awaken within every child true and earnest aspirations, and to make them feel that, with God's help, they have the power to act a useful part among their fellow-men.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITING THE COLLEGE.

The College is open to public inspection every THURSDAY from 3 to 5 P.M. Subscribers and friends who may wish to visit the Institution at other times may obtain Cards of admission on application to the Principal at the College, or to the Secretary at the Office.

The College is situated at Upper Norwood. The entrance is in Westow Street, near the Crystal Palace High Level Station. An outline Map showing the position of the College and of the different Railway Stations in the neighbourhood may be found on the Cover of this Report.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

Dr.

Cr

FOUNDATION, BUILDING, AND OUTFIT FUND. RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1875, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, January 1, 1875	.	.	.	By General Expenditure:—			
„ Receipts:—				Payments for new Buildings . . .	£2,264	4	2
Donations	£5,855	14	6	Furniture, Lichen, &c., both for House,			
Sundries	19	11	6	School, and London Office. . . .	563	1	9
Interest from Bankers	10	16	8	Interest on Mortgage	334	13	10
	5,886	2	8	Alterations and Fixtures. . . .	131	17	4
				Purchase of Musical Instruments .	126	11	4
				School Apparatus, Books, and Appliances	12	6	2
				„ Office and General Expenses:—			
				Expenses of Public Meetings and Concerts	£93	15	9
				Rent, Rates, and Taxes	62	2	0
				Salaries	302	5	7
				• Travelling	77	19	5
				Printing and Advertising	178	9	0
				Postage, Stationery, and Sundries .	58	2	2
					£772	13	11
				„ Less proportion chargeable to Current Expen- diture	273	18	3
					498	15	8
				„ Balance unexpended (for disposal of this balance see note to General Cash Statement)	2,602	12	8
					£6,539	2	11

Travelling and visits to various towns.

Cr.

CURRENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Dr.

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1875, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Receipts:—				By Balance Overspent, January 1, 1875.			496 14 3
Donations	£1,612	5	11	College Expenses:—			
Subscriptions	234	17	6	Educational, Musical, and Tuning Department:—			
Receipts from Tuning Department	24	3	0	Salaries	£1,315	5	8
Sundries	7	15	8	Travelling	33	3	0
	1,909	2	1	Fares of Pupils to and from			
Receipts on behalf of particular Pupils:—				Factories	50	4	2
Donations	£164	4	4	Hiring Instruments, and			
Subscriptions	1,834	19	5	moving same	92	10	0
Fees for Private Pupils	711	12	11	Musical and Tuning Appli-			
	2,710	16	8	ances, Books, &c.	46	10	6
Balance Overspent	171	11	11	Sundries	4	15	9
					1,742	9	1
				House Expenses:—			
				Rates, Taxes, and Repairs	£171	15	1
				Wages	271	16	2
				Provisions	1,456	19	7
				Firing and Lighting	149	16	11
				Washing	200	14	9
				Advances to Pupils	12	18	11
				Insurance	10	5	0
				Postage and Stationery	8	11	8
				Haberdashery	7	2	5
				Medicines &c.	6	7	7
				Sundries	12	1	0
					2,308	9	1
				Office and General Expenses:—			4,050 18 2
				Proportion chargeable to Current Expen-			
				diture (for particulars see Building			
				Fund)			273 18 3
							£4,821 10 8

£1,821 10

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT		Cr.	
Dr.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
* To Balance at Credit of Foundation Building and Outfit Account . . .	2,602 12 8	By Balance at Bankers :—	
Less :—		Messrs. Ransom, Benvenuto, & Co. . .	£123 6 8
Overspent Current Account	171 11 11	Do. (on Deposit)	3,620 0 0
		Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co.	394 10 11
			<hr/>
		Cash in hand, since paid into Bank . . .	£4,037 17 7
			48 18 8
			<hr/>
		Less Cheques drawn but not presented	£4,086 16 3
			1,725 15 6
			<hr/>
		Cash in Secretary's hands	2,361 0 9
		At the College	30 0 0
			40 0 0
			<hr/>
			£2,431 0 9
			<hr/>

* This balance is required to meet Liabilities on Builders' Contracts, amounting to about £3,610, leaving a balance of about £3,000 uncovered, payment of which will shortly be required.

We beg to certify that we have examined the above accounts, and compared them with the Vouchers, and find they are correct.

10th April, 1876.

WAGSTAFF BLUNDELL, BIGGS, & Co.,
Accountants,

16 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

For the General Purposes of the Institution and for particular pupils. Also of Contributions for the Foundation, Building and Outfit Fund, received from January 1 to December 31, 1875.

Contributions for particular Pupils are marked thus (*).

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aas, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
*A. B., per F. S. Warren, Esq.	3	3	0						
Aberdeen, Countess of	3	0	0						
Acland, Rev. A. H. D. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Alcock, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Alcock, Lady . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Alpha (per Major FitzRoy)	2	2	0						
*Anderson, Miss . . . . .	...			3	0	0			
Anonymous, for Christmas Tree	1	0	0						
Do. Contributed at Dudley House Concert.	15	16	0						
Antrobus, Rev. J. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Appleyard, Rev. E. G.	3	3	0						
Arbuthnot, A., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Arbuthnot, G., Esq.	5	0	0						
Arcedeckne, Mrs. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Argyll, Her Grace the Duchess of . . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Armitage, T. R., Esq., M.D. (4 payments). . . . .	...			184	10	0			
*Armitage, Mrs. T. R. . . . .	...			15	0	0			
*Armitage, Mrs. W. J. (5 payments) . . . . .	...			72	0	6			
Ashbrook, Dowager Viscountess . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
*Aukland, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Auriol, Rev. E.	3	3	0						
*Ayent, J. S., Esq., M.D. . . . .	...			0	10	0			
Baker, Sir George, Bart. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Baker, Lady . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Ballard, Mrs.	5	0	0						
*Barclay, J. Gurney, Esq.	5	0	0						
Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. . . . .	...			...			105	0	0
*Barrington, S., Esq.	1	0	0						
Barnetts, Hoare, & Co., Messrs. . . . .	...			...			25	0	0

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Barnes, Miss M. L.	20	0	0						
Belcher, Lady D. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Bengough, J. C., Esq. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Benn, Miss . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Benzon, Mrs. (3 payments) . . . . .	...			5	5	0	40	0	0
Ditto collected by . . . . .	...			...			52	14	0
Benzon, Miss (2 payments) . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Borman Charity, Trustees of	10	10	0						
Bessborough, Earl of. . . . .	...			2	0	0	5	0	0
Birch, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Bird, J., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Bishop, Miss . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Blair, Mrs. Constance . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Blumenthal, J., Esq. (per Mrs. Benzon) . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Blyth, Miss C. C. . . . .	...			...			1	1	0
*Boileau, Miss M. G. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Bonar, Mrs. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			4	4	0			
Booth, James, Esq.	20	0	0						
Boothby, Mrs. C. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Bosanquet, Mrs. A. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Boulton, Admiral F. M. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Boyd, J. and C., Messrs. . . . .	...			5	5	0			
*Boyle, Rev. W. S.	1	0	0						
*Braby, Mrs. F. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Bradberry, T., Esq.	5	5	0	1	1	0			
Braithwaite, Isaac, Esq. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			...			70	0	0
*Bradford Ladies Committee (per Miss A. E. Holloway, 4 payments) . . . . .	...			60	0	0			
*Brandram Brothers, Messrs.	1	1	0						
Brassey, Mrs. . . . .	...			...			25	0	0
Brew & Claris, Messrs. . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
*Bristol Committee (per Wm. Harford, Esq. 4 payments). . . . .	...			135	0	0			
*Broade, G. G., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
*Brown, Rev. A. G.	5	0	0						
*Brownrigg, Miss . . . . .	...			15	0	0			
Bunting, P. C., Esq.	0	1	0						
Burges, J. Y., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
*Burt, Miss	1	0	0						
Butler, H., Esq.,	1	1	0						
Butler, Mrs. C. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Butterworth, —, Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Butt, J., Esq. . . . .	...			2	0	0			
*Buxton, Mrs. Gurney (2 payments) . . . . .	...			21	13	4			
Card, Mrs.	1	0	0						
*Caldecott, Sons, & Co., Messrs. . . . .	...			15	0	0			

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carr, Miss Anna	0	12	6						
Carter, Miss . . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Carter, S., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Case, R., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Caulfield, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Cawdor, Earl of . . . . .	...			2	0	0			
Cecil, Lord Eustace	2	2	0						
* 'C. H.'	1	0	0						
Chalmers, F., Esq. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
*Chambers, G. H., Esq. (3 payments)	...			40	0	0			
Chance, H., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Chaplin, Mrs. . . . .	...			2	0	0			
Chapman, W., Esq.	5	0	0						
Charpentier, Mrs. (collecting card)	1	0	0						
Cheimsford, Lord (3 payments)	...			4	4	0	5	0	0
*Chilcott, T. M., Esq. . . . .	...			0	10	0			
Clarke, Stephenson, & Co., Messrs.	5	0	0	...			2	0	0
Clive, C. Meysey, Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Clothworkers, The Worshipful Company of	...			...			525	0	0
*Coats, Sir Peter (4 payments) . . . . .	...			100	0	0			
Cochrane, A. Baillie, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0						
Cockburn, Major-General . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Colebrook, John, Esq. . . . .	...			...			10	10	0
*Conway, the late Rev. Canon	5	0	0						
Corbett, John, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0						
Courtenay, Miss L. B. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Crampton, Mrs. P. C.	5	0	0	...			10	0	0
*Ditto . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Croson, Mrs. L. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Cullingford, W. H., Esq. . . . .	...			3	3	0	10	0	0
Cumberbatch, L. T., Esq. M.D. (2 payments)	...			2	2	0			
Cumberbatch, Mrs.	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Cumberbatch, Miss (collecting card)	0	11	0						
Cundy, C. F., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Cunnington, John, Esq.	1	1	0						
*Dakin, H., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Daniel, Messrs. T. & Co. . . . .	...			15	0	0			
Darwin, W. E., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Dashwood, Dowager Lady	4	4	0						
*Davis, Mrs. E. M.	18	15	0						
Ditto	0	5	0						
Dicker, J. C., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Doxat, Miss . . . . .	...			2	0	0			
Doyle, P. W., Esq.	1	0	0	1	1	0			
Drummond, Mrs. R. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Dundee Committee (per Ritchie, R. B., Esq.)	...			17	10	0			

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dungannon, Viscountess	5	0	0						
Dukinfield, Lady . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
*Eccles, Thos., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
*Edinburgh Committee (per J. P. Coldstream, Esq. (2 payments). . . . .	...			190	0	0			
Edlmann, Miss J. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq.	10	0	0						
Egmont, Earl of . . . . .	...			...			15	15	0
Eliot, H. C., Esq.	5	0	0	1	1	0			
Ellice, William, Esq. . . . .	...			...			15	0	0
Elliot, Sir T. F. . . . .	...			1	1	0	5	0	0
Ellis, Mr. Alderman . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Enfield, E., Esq.	5	5	0						
*Erskine, Lady	1	1	0						
Exeter, Dowager Marchioness . . . . .	...			...			25	0	0
Fawcett, Miss . . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Field, B., Esq. (3 payments) . . . . .	...			4	4	0	10	0	0
Fife, Mrs. James	1	0	0						
Filliter, F., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Fisher, Mrs. A. B. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Fishmongers, The Worshipful Company of	105	0	0						
FitzRoy, Major C. C. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			4	0	0			
Floyer, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Foljambe, C. G. S., Esq. . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
Fortescue, D. F., Esq. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Fraser, A., Esq. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Fraser, J. M., Esq.	3	3	0						
Freeman, F., Esq.	5	0	0						
*Fremantle, Col. A. L.	4	3	4						
Friend, A (per Miss Dixon)	1	1	0						
Friend, A (per Miss Amy Lowder) . . . . .	...			...			10	10	0
Gainsborough, Dowager Countess	1	0	0						
Gardner, Henry, Esq. (2 payments)	1000	0	0	...			1000	0	0
Gollibrand, W. C., Esq.	1	0	0						
Gibson, Mrs. E. C.	2	0	0						
*Glasgow Committee (per W. A. Arrol, Esq. (3 payments) . . . . .	...			371	0	2			
Glennie, W. R., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Goldsmid, J., Esq., M.P. (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.) . . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
Goldsmid, Miss Isabel (Ditto) . . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
Goldsmid, Miss Flora (Ditto) . . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
Goldsmid, Sir Francis, Bart., M.P. . . . .	...			...			100	0	0
Goldsmiths, The Worshipful Company of . . . . .	...			...			50	0	0
Gordon, Lady Katherine	5	0	0						

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gover, Rev. Canon . . . . .	...			2	0	0			
Grafton, Duchess of . . . . .	...			...			5	6	0
Grainger, C. F., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Greathhead, Miss M. E. H. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Gregory, J., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Greenhalgh, Mrs.	1	1	0						
*Greenock Committee, per F. D. Morrison, Esq. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			30	0	0			
Grey, Countess . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Grey, Lady	5	0	0						
*Guardians of St. George's, Hanover Square Union	5	0	0						
Gull, Lady . . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Gurney, Mrs. Russell (per Mrs. Benzon) . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Gwydyr, Lord . . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Haldane, A., Esq. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Hall, W., Esq.	0	10	6						
Hannilton, F. A., Esq.	10	0	0						
*Hamilton, Mrs. Maxwell . . . . .	...			0	10	0			
Hanbury, G., Esq.	5	0	0						
*Hankey, Miss . . . . .	...			10	0	0			
Hardcastle, Mrs. . . . .	...			...			2	2	0
Harris, A., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0	50	0	0
*Harris, Rev. Dr. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Harrison, F., Esq.	1	1	0						
Hatherley, Lord . . . . .	...			...			50	0	0
*Ditto	5	0	0						
*Hawkshaw, J. C., Esq.	1	0	0						
Hawksley, Thomas, Esq., M.D. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
*Heap, Mrs. . . . .	...			10	0	0			
Hennings, Mrs.	5	0	0	...			5	0	0
Herries, Farquhar, & Co., Messrs.	25	0	0						
Hetley, Frederic, Esq., M.D. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Hicks, G. M., Esq.	5	5	0						
Hoare, Messrs.	21	0	0						
Hoare, C. A. R., Esq. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Holder, Isaac, Esq. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Holland, P. H., Esq.	5	5	0						
*Hooper, Messrs	1	1	0						
Hope, Mrs. W. C. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Horrockses, Miller, & Co., Messrs.	25	0	0						
*Hoyes, John, Esq. . . . .	...			2	0	0			
*Hoyes, Mrs. . . . .	...			2	0	0			
Hughes, H. P., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Hull, Miss	1	0	0						
Hulse, Sir Edward, Bart. . . . .	...			...			200	0	0

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Hunt, F. Seages, Esq.	3	3	0						
Huntley and Palmer, Messrs.	5	5	0						
Huth, Messrs. F. & Sons (per F. D. Mocatta)	...			...			10	10	0
H. V.	10	10	0						
Insley, Rev. W. P.	0	10	0						
*Irby, Hon. Miss G. H.	1	1	0						
*Jacob, Rev. J. A.	10	0	0						
*James, Sir Walter, Bart.	2	0	0						
Jervoise, Sir J. Clarke . . . . .	...			5	0	0			
Jodrell, T. J. Phillips, Esq. . . . .	...			...			1000	0	0
Johns, Mr. C. . . . .	...			4	0	0			
J. T. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Karslake, Sir J. B. . . . .	...			...			20	0	0
Karslake, W. W., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Kaye, Miss H. E. A. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Kelly, Rev. C. N. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Kinnaird, Lady	1	0	0						
*Kinnaird, Lord and Lady, per Rev. J. A.									
Honey . . . . .	...			17	12	0			
*Kinsley, John, Esq. . . . .	...			30	0	0			
Ladenburg, W.	2	2	0						
Larnach, Donald, Esq. (per Mrs. Benzon) .	...			...			3	0	0
Lash, N. R., Esq., R.N.	1	0	0						
Laurence, Mrs. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
*Lavers, W., Esq.	2	2	0						
Lawley, Lady . . . . .	...			...			50	0	0
Lawrence, Miss . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Lawrence, The Misses . . . . .	...			...			2	0	0
Leathersellers, The Worshipful Company of	10	10	0						
*Lee, J. E., Esq.	5	0	0						
Legge, Lady Caroline	0	5	0						
*Leigh, Miss M. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Leighton, Frederick, Esq. (per Mrs. Benzon)	...			...			5	0	0
Leighton, F., Esq.	10	0	0						
Lempriere, Mrs. E. H. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Levita, E., Esq. . . . .	...			...			2	2	0
Lewin, Mrs. J. E. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Lewis, A. J., Esq. (per Mrs. Benzon) .	...			...			5	0	0
Liddon, Rev. Canon . . . . .	...			...			5	5	0
Littledale, W. D., Esq. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Liverpool, The Committee (per C. Inman,									
Esq., 2 payments) . . . . .	...			237	10	0			
Lowder, Miss Amy . . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Lowther, Sir Charles, Bart. (3 payments) .	5	0	0	20	0	0			

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Lowther, Lady . . . . .	...			...			5	0 0
Loyd, Lewis, Esq. . . . .	...			...			100	0 0
Loyd, W. Jones, Esq. . . . .	...			5	5	0		
Maberly, G. H., Esq. . . . .	...			...			5	0 0
*Macdonald, Lady Ramsay . . . . .	...			1	1	0		
*Macdonald, Miss . . . . .	...			0	10	6		
Mancha, J. de, Esq.	5	0	0					
Manvers, Earl . . . . .	...			...			25	0 0
Marlborough, His Grace the Duke of . . . . .	...			5	0	0		
Marshall, Rev. J.	2	2	0					
Martin, E. M. N., Esq.	1	0	0					
Matheson, Donald, Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0		
Matheson, Sir James, Bart. . . . .	...			...			10	0 0
May, Miss (collecting card)	1	1	3					
*McClean, F., Esq.	2	0	0					
McGrigor, Sir C., Bart. . . . .	...			...			20	0 0
McKinnell, J., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
Mellor, J. W., Esq., Q.C. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			2	2	0		
Melvil, Robert, Esq.	5	0	0	...			5	0 0
Millais, Mrs. E. C.	5	5	0					
Miller, George, Esq. . . . .	...			0	10	6		
Milton, Lady . . . . .	...			...			20	0 0
Mocatta, F. D., Esq.	10	10	0	...			50	0 0
Mocatta, Jacob, Esq. (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.) . . . . .	...			...			5	0 0
Monk, The Misses	20	0	0					
Montefiore, Sir Moses, Bart.	5	0	0					
Moore, Miss	5	0	0					
Moore, Joseph, jun., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
Morgan, J. S., Esq. (per Mrs. Benzon) . . . . .	...			...			50	0 0
Moorhouse, Rev. J. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
Mott, Marcus, Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
Mozley, Miss E. . . . .	...			2	2	0		
Newcomb, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
*Nicholson, Miss G. . . . .	...			1	0	0		
Noble, John, Esq. . . . .	...			...			20	0 0
Noel, Ernest, Esq., M.P. . . . .	...			1	0	0		
Noel, Hon. Henry . . . . .	...			1	0	0		
Olding, Stephen, Esq.	10	10	0					
Page, Miss . . . . .	...			1	0	0		
Parbury, G., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
Parker, Miss . . . . .	...			...			10	10 0
Parkin, G. L., Esq.	1	1	0					
Parry, C. J. W., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0		
*Patch, Rev. H. M.	1	1	0					
Pease, J. W., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0					

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Percival, A. M., Esq.	1	1	0						
Phillips, Miss . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
*Pontigny, V. De, Esq. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Pritchard, Mrs.	10	0	0						
Pugh, J., Esq. . . . .	...			...			15	0	0
Pugh, Miss C. . . . .	...			...			2	10	0
Pegh, Miss L. . . . .	...			...			2	10	0
*Pugh, W., Esq. . . . .	...			10	10	0			
*Pulford, A., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Quartermaine, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Rainsford, Miss, per Rev. W. Money	0	4	0						
Ralli, Mrs. P. C. . . . .	...			...			0	10	6
Ramsay, Capt. R. W. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Raphael, E., Esq. (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.) . . . . .	...			...			10	10	0
Raphael, H., Esq. (Ditto) . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
*Reading Committee, per Miss Turquand	5	0	0	5	0	0			
Redman, T. E., Esq. . . . .	...			2	10	0			
Riack, H. H., Esq. . . . .	...			...			10	10	0
Rideout, W. J., Esq.	1	0	0						
*Ritchie, Capt. C. T., M.P.	1	1	0						
Robertson, Miss . . . . .	...			2	2	0	5	0	0
Robertson, P., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Roe, T. M., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Rolle, Lady . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Rose, Sir Wm., K.C.B. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
*Rothschild, Alfred de	2	2	0						
Rothschild, Baroness L. de . . . . .	...			10	0	0	20	0	0
Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. . . . .	...			...			200	0	0
Rothschild, Baron F. de (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.) . . . . .	...			...			20	0	0
Royle, Mrs. F. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
S. A. G. (A Friend, per Major FitzRoy) . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Surtoris, C., Esq. . . . .	...			...			20	0	0
Sassoon, Messrs. D. & Sons (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.) . . . . .	...			...			26	5	0
Scaramanga, Mrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Scott, Thomas, Esq. . . . .	...			...			50	0	0
*Shadwell, Cayley, Esq.	0	10	0						
Shanon, W., Esq. (2 payments) . . . . .	...			4	4	0			
Shafto, Mrs. S. Duncombe . . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Shaw, J., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
*Shaw, Miss, per T. R. Arncliffe, Esq., M.D.	10	0	0						
*Sheppard, Mrs. A. B. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Silver, Mrs. F. A.	0	10	0	...			0	10	

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinclair, Sir J. G. T., Bart., M.P.	...			...			100	0	0
Singleton, Mrs. E.	1	0	0						
Skinner, Worshipful Company of	...			...			20	0	0
Smith, G., Esq.	10	0	0						
Smith, Miss A.	...			1	1	0			
Smith, Miss A. E. E. (per Mrs. Benzon)	...			...			5	0	0
Society for Release of Small Debt Prisoners (per J. Bond Cabball, Esq.)	47	10	2						
Spencer, Dowager Countess	...			2	2	0			
Sponder, E., Esq.	...			...			3	3	0
Spicer, James, Esq.	...			...			25	0	0
*Spottiswoode, G. F., Esq.	2	2	0						
Spottiswoode, The Misses	...			1	1	0			
Stagg, G., Esq.	5	5	0						
Stainer, J., Esq., Mus. Doc.	...			1	1	0			
Standring, B., Esq.	2	0	0						
Standring, Mrs. B.	1	0	0						
Standring, James, Esq.	1	0	0						
*Staples, Mr. George	14	12	0						
Steere, Mrs. H. Lee	...			1	0	0			
Stern, Baron de (per Mrs. Benzon)	...			...			5	5	0
Stevenson, J. C., Esq.	5	0	0						
Stiebel, Messrs. D. & Sons (per F. D. Mocatta, Esq.)	...			...			10	0	0
Strafford, Earl of	...			5	0	0			
Strange, Col. W. R.	...			2	0	0			
Sturgis, Mrs. Russell	...			2	0	0			
*Suter, Mrs.	...			1	1	0			
Tapling, Messrs. T. & Co.	...			...			10	0	0
Tarratt, J., Esq.	...			2	2	0			
Tayleur, The Misees	5	0	0						
Taylor, Rev. H. B.	...			1	0	0			
Thackeray, Mise	5	0	0						
Thistlethwayte, Mrs.	...			...			25	0	0
T. M.	...			...			5	0	0
Tomlinson, Rev. J. P.	...			1	1	0			
Towgood, Miss	...			...			1	15	0
Turner, Miss	...			...			5	0	0
*Two Sisters	5	0	0						
Tyler, Sir James	...			...			25	0	0
*Vacher, Messrs. T. B. & Co.	1	0	0						
Vesey, Mise	...			...			0	10	0
*Wace, J. R., Esq.	...			1	1	0			
Wace, Messrs. J. R. & Co.	...			...			2	2	0
Walker, Mrs. I. O.	...			2	0	0			
Warburton, R. C. E., Esq.	...			1	1	0			
*Wardrop, Mrs. (4 payments)	...			51	13	4			

	Donations			Subscriptions			Building Fund		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warren, Miss	1	0	0						
Warren, T. P., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Warren, Mrs. F. S. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Warrington, Miss L. A. . . . .	...			1	0	0			
Warton, W. H., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Wasey, Rev. G. L. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Watson, Sir Thomas, M.D. . . . .	...			...			5	0	0
Weinstein, S., Esq.	0	2	6						
Welch, Mrs. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Welch, Margetson, & Co., Messrs. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Wellesley, Lady Charles	10	0	0						
West, Mrs. Henry . . . . .	...			3	0	0			
Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, K.G. . . . .	...			...			1000	0	0
*Westminster, Dean of	5	0	0						
Westminster, Dean of, and the late Lady Augusta Stanley . . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
Wharcliffe, Lord . . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Wheeler, Mrs. E. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
White, Lieut.-Gen. W. G. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
*Whitehead, Miss	0	12	0						
Wickham, L. T. V., Esq. . . . .	...			2	2	0			
Wigram, Octavius, Esq. . . . .	...			...			10	10	0
Williams, Miss A. M. . . . .	...			0	10	0			
*Wilson, Jamee, Esq. (4 payments) . . . . .	...			60	8	4			
Wilson, T. M., Esq.	5	0	0						
Winkworth, Mrs.	20	0	0						
Witherby, A., Esq.	10	10	0						
Wolfe, Miss . . . . .	...			1	10	0			
*Wood, J. Carter, Esq.	5	0	0						
*Woodhouse, W. L., Esq. . . . .	...			1	1	0			
Woods, Henry, Esq., M.P. . . . .	...			...			10	0	0
*Wormald, H. W., Esq. (per Mrs. W. J. Armitage) . . . . .	...			10	10	0			
*Yarde, Rev. T. . . . .	...			1	1	0			

The Hon. Treasurer will be glad to be informed of any inaccuracies in the above list.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The formation of a Museum containing natural specimens of every kind which can be made useful in object-lessons is a matter of great importance in the education of the Blind.

Contributions for this purpose of minerals, stuffed birds, animals, models, or any articles and materials suitable for object-teaching will be very gratefully received at the College or at the Office.

The Committee also earnestly request contributions of *judiciously selected* books either in ordinary or embossed type.

Publications on the various Sciences and books of general information, History, Poetry, Travels, Biographies, &c., adapted for reading to pupils of advanced ages, will be highly valued.

Musical Instruments, especially Pianos for practising and tuning purposes, are much required, and the Committee will be glad to receive even old Pianos.

THE FOLLOWING VERY ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS ARE THANKFULLY
ACKNOWLEDGED.

Copy of Psalms xci. and cxxxix. in Moon's type, from Lady E. Campbell, per Major C. C. FitzRoy.

Copy of Psalms (3 vols.), Moon's type, from Miss Hamilton Cooke, Askam Lodge, Dulwich Wood Park.

Copy of Testament, Moon's type, from Mrs. C. L. Balfour, 88 London Road, Croydon.

6 copies Gospel of St. John.

6 copies Rab and his Friends.

29 Primers.

96 Alphabet Sheets, New York type, from New York Institute for the Blind.

Messrs. Beringer & Strohmenger : the use of musical library.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, & Co. : the use of musical library.

W. Farmer, Esq. : the use of circulating library.

Messrs. Broadwood & Sons : the loan of pianos.

Messrs. Chappell & Co. : the loan of organ-harmonium.

Messrs. Metzler & Co. : the loan of organ-harmonium.

Gift of valuable music, from Mrs. E. L. S. Benzon, 10 Kensington Gardens.

Gift of clothes, from Mrs. Wm. Tebb, 7 Albert Road, Regent's Park.

A set of musical bells, from Mrs. Birch, Upper Norwood.

Two presents of game, from His Grace the Duke of Westminster.

One ditto, from Lord Kinnaird.

Our thanks are due to all those friends who so kindly sent gifts to our Christmas tree.

APPENDIX.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The First International Congress of Superintendents and Teachers of Institutions for the Blind was held at Vienna in August, 1873. Eighty-four representatives of institutions attended from almost every country in Europe and from the United States of America. Numerous papers were read and discussions were held on subjects connected with the education and training of the Blind.

The Congress voted that—

- (1) Musical instruction should be among the principal branches of Blind Education.
 - (2) That it ought not to be limited to singing.
 - (3) That it should not be limited to singing, piano, and organ.
 - (4) That it should also be extended to other instruments
-

Extract from the last Annual Report of the Glasgow Mission to the Out-door Blind.

‘Let us once again call attention to the most excellent institution, the Normal Musical College for the Blind at Norwood, near London, under the management and superintendence of Principal Campbell. We know of no other institution in the country where the blind can be taught to become thoroughly self-supporting. The first fruits of the training at this college are now amongst us—two or three tuners trained there are now pursuing their occupation in Scotland, and we have one in this city who thoroughly understands his work, and any one wishing to test his ability can find him at Messrs. Adams, Music Sellers, Buchanan Street. Again, let us repeat, no one wishing to do a blind boy or girl who has any musical aptitude a real service can do better than to send him or her to this Normal College, when, in addition to a complete musical training, a good general education is imparted.’

Extracts from the Report of a Special Committee of the Charity Organisation Society.

Blind children should not be kept at home simply on account of their infirmity; it is much better for them to be sent to some school. Their education should commence as early as that of children who can see; they can learn everything which can be taught by conversation and by handling objects as well as those who have sight. They can take part at schools in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, singing, &c.; indeed in everything that does not require reading. No slight benefit is derived from associating with other children, and from learning in school habits of attention and obedience. The very worst thing which can befall a blind child in regard to its education is to be allowed to sit at home in a corner and do nothing but talk and rock itself.

It is not a very difficult matter for parents and friends of blind children to teach them the elements of their education. The following are some of the things which may be learnt successfully at their own homes:—

- (a) The alphabet in raised letters.
- (b) To spell short words.
- (c) The meaning and use of common words.
- (d) To count, to add, and subtract small numbers.
- (e) The multiplication table, and the multiplication and division of small numbers.

It will be found that blind children often acquire awkward habits, shown in various motions of the head, hands, or body.

Bodily activity will tend to prevent such habits being formed; still they should be closely watched and guarded against, and it will be no unkindness to check them somewhat sharply when necessary. It is almost an impossibility to eradicate them after they have been indulged in for a few years, and in later life they have a very prejudicial effect. Blind children are often weakly; regular open-air exercise is therefore very necessary for them.

WRITING MACHINE FOR THE BLIND.

A new machine called the Type-writer, now extensively manufactured in America, is destined to exercise so much influence upon the higher education of the Blind, and, I believe, to furnish remunerative employment for blind females, that the following description will be of great interest to the educators of the Blind in all countries.

The proof copies of this report for the members of the Executive Committee are being prepared on one of these machines.

The Type-writer in size and appearance resembles the family sewing machine. Its appearance is graceful and ornamental, making it a beautiful piece of furniture for any office, study, or parlour.

Writing with this machine is done simply by touching keys, which are compactly arranged in four rows of eleven each, and may be operated by any finger of either hand. On each key is plainly printed the letter or character it represents. By depressing any key, the corresponding letter is printed on the paper. The "action" is fully as rapid and much easier than that of the piano. It will thus be seen that any desired letter or character is completely transcribed in the same time, and by the one motion that is required to bring the pen into the *first* position. Its rapidity is therefore manifest. Its simplicity is such that *anyone* who can spell can write with it; and its manipulation is so easily understood that but little practice is required to enable the operator to become expert in its use. It writes from one to twenty copies at the same

time. The size of paper which can be used is practically unlimited, as it is adapted to any width from three to eight inches, and to any length from one inch to a continuous roll. Envelopes can be readily addressed with it. It is equally adapted to any thickness of paper; and the quality of paper used is also unlimited, as it will write legibly upon the commonest wrapping-paper. The alphabet, numerals, and all necessary characters for punctuation, italicising, and reference are made by it. It is instantly adjustable to any desired spacing between lines. The type receives ink from a moving ribbon, one and three-eighth inches wide, and thirty-six feet long; and as each letter takes but one-eighth of an inch of space for a single impression, there is practically over four hundred feet of available inking surface. The ribbon is so prepared that it can be used for months without being inked; and when exhausted the ribbon can be sent by mail to the General Office, and re-inked at a trifling expense. With proper usage these ribbons will last for many years.'

Machines can be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Remington Sewing Machine Co., Queen's Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

The following Form of Bequest is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to assist the Institution by Will.

“I give and bequeath, out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of*

free of legacy duty, to the ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, situated at Upper Norwood, Surrey; and the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Institution for the time being shall be a good discharge to my executors for the same.”

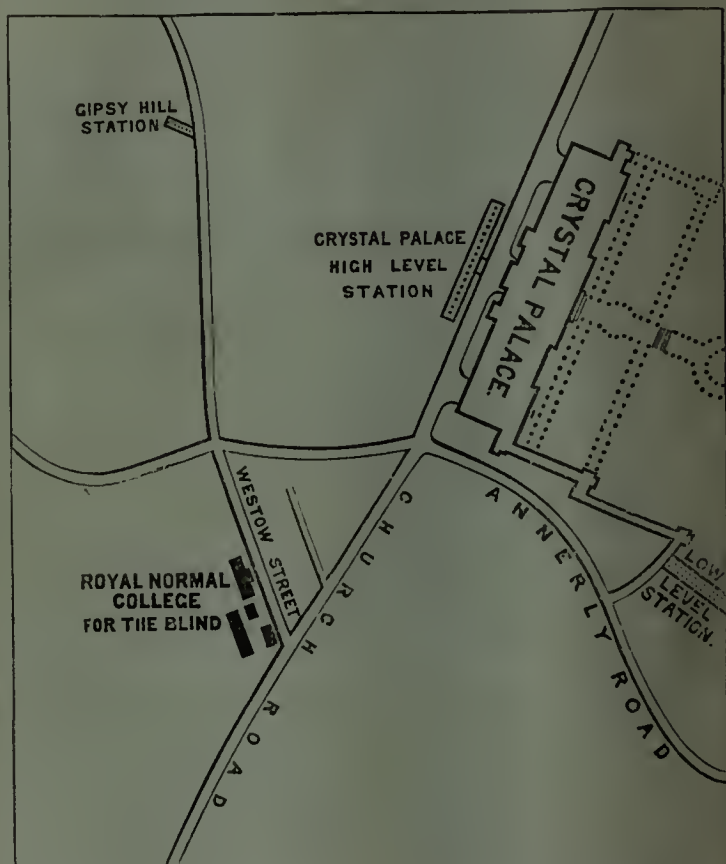
N.B—Devises of Land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; but money or stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be laid out in land.

The Will or Codicil giving the Bequest must be signed by the Testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must subscribe their names in his presence, and in the presence of each other.

* The sum to be expressed in words at length.

OUTLINE MAP

Showing the Position of the College at Upper Norwood, and of the Railway Stations in the Neighbourhood.



THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT THE COLLEGE.

Regulations for Visitors may be found on page 33 of this Report.